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interalin adj B	0

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L5	L4 and ActA adj mutants	0	L5
L4	acta adj mutant?	0	L4
L3	L2 and inlB	2	L3
L2	L1 and ActA	785	L2
L1	listeria	2958	L1

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   S LISTERIA

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N7          7978   144: Pascal_1973-2007/Dec W2
N8          7924    50: CAB Abstracts_1972-2007/Dec
N9          7107   399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2007/UD=14604
N10         6682    53: FOODLINE(R): Science_1972-2007/Jan 17
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File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Nov
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Archive data (1986-2/99) is available in File 810.
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          230264  ACTA
      S2    6226  S1 AND ACTA
? s s2 and inlb
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             1277  INLB
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? s s3 and mutant
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? s s3 and mutations
              203  S3
          1620320  MUTATIONS
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      S6       64  S4 AND S3
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S5         42   S3 AND MUTATIONS
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S7         35   RD  (unique items)
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13464207
PUBLICATION:       APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, 2002
ISSN: 0099-2240


 7/3,AB/2     (Item 2 from file: 440)
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12441819  References: 45
TITLE: ClpC ATPase is required for cell adhesion and invasion of %Listeria%
    monocytogenes
AUTHOR(S): Nair S; Milohanic E; Berche P (REPRINT)
AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: berche@necker.fr
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac Med Necker, U411, 156 Rue Vaugirard/F-75730 Paris
  15//France/ (REPRINT); Fac Med Necker, U411, /F-75730 Paris 15//France/
PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
PUBLICATION: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 2000, V68, N12 (DEC), P7061-7068
GENUINE ARTICLE#: 403AH
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904
  USA
ISSN: 0019-9567
LANGUAGE: English   DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: We studied the role of two members of the 100-kDa heat shock
protein family, the ClpC and ClpE ATPases, in cell adhesion and invasion of
the intracellular pathogen %Listeria% monocytogenes. During the early phase
of infection, a clpC %mutant% failed to disseminate to hepatocytes in the
livers of infected mice whereas the invasive capacity of a clpE %mutant%
remained unchanged. This was confirmed by a confocal microscopy study on
infected cultured hepatocyte and epithelial cell lines, showing a strong
reduction of cell invasion only by the clpC %mutant%. Western blot analysis
with specific antisera showed that the absence of ClpC, but not that of
ClpE, reduced expression of the virulence factors InlA, %InlB%, and %ActA%.
ClpC-dependent modulation of these factors occurs at the transcriptional
level with a reduction in the transcription of inlA, %inlB%, and %actA% in
the clpC %mutant%, in contrast to the clpE %mutant%. This work provides the
first evidence that, in addition to promoting escape from the phagosomes,
ClpC is required for adhesion and invasion and modulates the expression of
InlA, %InlB%, and %ActA%, further supporting the major role of the Clp
chaperones in the virulence of intracellular pathogens.


 7/3,AB/3     (Item 3 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
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09094285 References: 50
TITLE: %Listeria% monocytogenes virulence factors that stimulate endothelial cells
AUTHOR(S): Drevets DA (REPRINT)
CORPORATE SOURCE: W VIRGINIA UNIV,DEPT MED, RC BYRD HLTH SCI CTR, INFECT DIS SECT, POB 9163/MORGANTOWN//WV/26506 (REPRINT); W VIRGINIA UNIV,DEPT MICROBIOL, RC BYRD HLTH SCI CTR/MORGANTOWN//WV/26506; W VIRGINIA UNIV,DEPT IMMUNOL, RC BYRD HLTH SCI CTR/MORGANTOWN//WV/26506
PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
PUBLICATION: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 1998, V66, N1 (JAN), P232-238
GENUINE ARTICLE#: YP559
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1325 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4171
ISSN: 0019-9567
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: %Listeria% monocytogenes infection of endothelial cells upregulates surface expression of adhesion molecules and stimulates neutrophil adhesion to infected cell monolayers. The experiments presented here tested the roles of specific bacterial virulence factors as triggers for this inflammatory phenotype and function. Human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) monolayers were infected with wild-type L. monocytogenes or L. monocytogenes mutants; then surface expression of E-selectin and neutrophil adhesion were measured, The results showed that Delta hly and prfA mutants were the most crippled, requiring 100-fold more %mutant% bacteria than wild-type bacteria for analogous stimulation, By comparison, L, monocytogenes mutants with deletions of %actA%, inlA, %inlB% , inlAB, plcA, and plcB resembled their parent strains, and a Delta plcA Delta plcB %mutant% displayed decreased intracellular growth rate but only a minor decrease in stimulation of E-selectin or neutrophil adhesion, Other experiments showed that cytochalasin D-treated HUVEC monolayers bound bacteria, but internalization and increased surface E-selectin and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 expression were profoundly inhibited, However, cytochalasin D had no effect on the HUVEC response to stimulation with lipopolysaccharide or tumor necrosis factor alpha, These data suggest that listeriolysin O production by infecting L, monocytogenes contributes to increased expression of surface E-selectin and intercellular adhesion molecule-1, but neither it nor intracellular replication are directly responsible for this event. Nonetheless it is possible that listeriolysin O potentiates the effect(s) of an other molecule(s) that directly triggers this response, Additionally, cellular invasion by L, monocytogenes appears to be critical for initiating the HUVEC response, potentially by providing a signal which results in upregulation of the necessary bacterial genes.

7/3,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0015334639 BIOSIS NO.: 200510029139
Pleiotropic enhancement of bacterial pathogenesis resulting from the constitutive activation of the %Listeria% monocytogenes regulatory factor PrfA
AUTHOR: Mueller Kimberly J; Freitag Nancy E (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Univ Washington, Seattle Biomed Res Inst, 307 Westlake Ave N,Ste 500, Seattle, WA 98109 USA**USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: nancy.freitag@sbri.org
JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 73 (4): p1917-1926 APR 05 2005
ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %Listeria% monocytogenes is a facultative intracellular bacterial

pathogen that causes serious disease in immunocompromised individuals, pregnant women, and neonates. Bacterial virulence is mediated by the expression of specific gene products that facilitate entry into host cells and enable bacterial replication; the majority of these gene products are regulated by a transcriptional activator known as PrfA. L. monocytogenes strains containingprfA E77K orprfA G155S mutations exhibit increased expression of virulence genes in broth culture and are hypervirulent in mice. To define the scope of the influences of the prfA E77K and prfA G155S mutations on L. monocytogenes pathogenesis, multiple aspects of bacterial invasion and intracellular growth were examined. Enhanced bacterial invasion of host epithelial cells was dependent on the expression of a number of surface proteins previously associated with invasion, including In1A, In1B, and %ActA%. In addition to these surface proteins, increased production of the hly-encoded secreted hemolysin listeriolysin O (LLO) was also found to significantly enhance bacterial invasion into epithelial cell lines for both prfA %mutant% strains. Although prfA E77K and prfA G155S strains were similar in their invasive phenotypes, the infection of epithelial cells with prfA E77K strains resulted in host cell plasma membrane damage, whereas prfA G155S strains did not alter plasma membrane integrity. Bacterial infection of human epithelial cells, in which the production of LLO is not required for bacterial entry into the cytosol, indicated thatprfA E77K cytotoxic effects were mediated via LLO. Both prfA E77K and prfA G155S strains were more efficient than wild-type bacteria in gaining access to the host cell cytosol and in initiating the polymerization of host cell actin, and both were capable of mediating LLO-independent lysis of host cell vacuoles in cell lines for which L. monocytogenes vacuole disruption normally requires LLO activity. These experiments illuminate the diverse facets of L. monocytogenes pathogenesis that are significantly enhanced by the constitutive activation of PrfA via prfA mutations and underscore the critical role of this protein in promoting L. monocytogenes virulence.

7/3,AB/5 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013580669 BIOSIS NO.: 200200174180
Formation of D-alanyl-lipoteichoic acid is required for adhesion and virulence of %Listeria% monocytogenes
AUTHOR: Abachin Eric; Poyart Claire; Pellegrini Elisabeth; Milohanic Eliane ; Fiedler Franz; Berche Patrick; Trieu-Cuot Patrick (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Laboratoire de Microbiologie, INSERM U-411, Faculte de Medecine Necker-Enfants Malades, 75730, Paris Cedex, 15, France**France
JOURNAL: Molecular Microbiology 43 (1): p1-14 January, 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0950-382X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The dlt operon of Gram-positive bacteria comprises four genes (dltA, dltB, dltC and dltD) that catalyse the incorporation of D-alanine residues into the cell wall-associated lipoteichoic acids (LTAs). In this work, we characterized the dlt operon of %Listeria% monocytogenes and constructed a D-Ala-deficient LTA %mutant% by unactivating the first gene (dltA) of this operon. The DltA- %mutant% did not show any morphological alterations and its growth rate was similar to that of the wild-type strain. However, it exhibited an increased susceptibility to the cationic peptides colistin, nisin and polymyxin B. The virulence of the Dlt- %mutant% was severely impaired in a mouse infection model (4 log increase in the LD50) and, in vitro, the adherence of the %mutant% to various cell lines (murine bone marrow-derived macrophages and hepatocytes and a human epithelial cell line) was strongly restricted, although the amounts of

surface proteins implicated in virulence (%ActA%, InlA and %InlB%) remains unaffected. We suggest that the decreased adherence of the DltA-%mutant% to non-phagocytic and phagocytic cells might be as a result of the increased electronegativity of its charge surface and/or the presence at the bacterial surface of adhesins possessing altered binding activities. These results show that the D-alanylation of the LTAs contributes to the virulence of the intracellular pathogen L. monocytogenes.

7/3,AB/6 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011105320 BIOSIS NO.: 199799739380
InlB: An invasion protein of %Listeria% monocytogenes with a novel type of surface association
AUTHOR: Braun Laurence; Dramsi Shaynoor; Dehoux Pierre; Bierne Helene; Lindahl Gunnar; Cossart Pascale (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Unite Interactions Bacteries-Cellules, Inst. Pasteur, 28 rue Docteur Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France**France
JOURNAL: Molecular Microbiology 25 (2): p285-294 1997 1997
ISSN: 0950-382X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %Listeria% monocytogenes is an intracellular bacterial pathogen that expresses several surface proteins critical for the infectious process. Such proteins include InlA (internalin) and %InlB%, involved in bacterial entry into the host cell, and %ActA%, required for bacterially induced actin-based motility. Although the molecular mechanisms of attachment of InlA and %ActA% have been characterized, essentially nothing is known about how %InlB% is anchored to the bacterial surface. Using a genetic approach, we demonstrate that the last 232 amino acids of %InlB% are both necessary and sufficient for anchoring this protein to the bacterial surface. An %InlB% %mutant% protein deleted for the last 232 amino acids was secreted and not detected at the cell surface. A 'domain-swapping' strategy in which these 232 amino acids were used to replace the normal cell wall-anchoring domain of InlA resulted in a chimeric protein that was anchored to the cell surface and able to confer entry. Interestingly, surface association of %InlB% also occurred when %InlB% was added externally to bacteria, suggesting that association may be able to occur after secretion. This association was productive for invasion, as it conferred bacterial entry into host cells. The C-terminal anchoring region in %InlB% contains 80-amino-acid repeats beginning with the sequence GW that is also present in a newly identified surface-associated bacteriolysin of L. monocytogenes, called Ami. Addition of GW repeats to the C-terminal of %InlB% improves anchoring of the protein to the cell surface. These and other data suggest that such 'GW' repeats may constitute a novel motif for cell-surface anchoring in %Listeria% and other Gram-positive bacteria. This motif may have important consequences for the release of surface proteins involved in interactions with eukaryotic cells.

7/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06321435 Genuine Article#: YJ227 Number of References: 23
Title: Internalin B promotes the replication of %Listeria% monocytogenes in mouse hepatocytes (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Gregory SH (REPRINT) ; Sagnimeni AJ; Wing EJ

Corporate Source: MONTEFIORE UNIV HOSP,DEPT MED, 200 LOTHROP ST/PITTSBURGH//PA/15213 (REPRINT); UNIV PITTSBURGH,MED CTR, DEPT MED/PITTSBURGH//PA/
Journal: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 1997, V65, N12 (DEC), P5137-5141
ISSN: 0019-9567 Publication date: 19971200
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1325 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4171
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The uptake of %Listeria% monocytogenes by a variety of cell types in vitro is facilitated by the protein products of the inlAB (internalin) operon expressed by the organism, In the case of mouse hepatocytes, the extent to which inlAB expression influenced the uptake of %Listeria% in vitro was markedly dependent upon the ratio of bacteria to cells, At a ratio of 100:1, greater than 40-fold fewer transposon-induced inlAB %mutant% listeriae entered hepatocytes compared to the isogenic mild-type control; the difference was only fourfold, however, in cultures inoculated at a 1:1 ratio. Similarly, the uptake of in-frame %inlB% or inlAB deletion mutants differed only fourfold from the uptake of wild-type or inlA %mutant% %Listeria% at a 1:1 multiplicity of infection, Mutations affecting %inlB% or inlAB, on the other hand, resulted in a marked decrease in the capacity of Lister ia to proliferate within mouse hepatocytes in vivo and in vitro. Electron micrographs of %Listeria%-infected hepatocytes demonstrated the impaired capacity of %inlB% mutants to escape from endocytic vacuoles and to enter the cytoplasm where proliferation occurs. These findings indicate that the protein product of %inlB% exerts a significant effect on the intracellular replication of %Listeria%.

7/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05463100 Genuine Article#: WA609 Number of References: 41
Title: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A NOVEL PRFA-REGULATED GENE IN %LISTERIA%-MONOCYTOGENES WHOSE PRODUCT, IRPA, IS HIGHLY HOMOLOGOUS TO INTERNALIN PROTEINS, WHICH CONTAIN LEUCINE-RICH REPEATS (Abstract Available)
Author(s): DOMANN E; ZECHEL S; LINGNAU A; HAIN T; DARJI A; NICHTERLEIN T; WEHLAND J; CHAKRABORTY T
Corporate Source: UNIV GIESSEN,INST MED MIKROBIOL,FRANKFURTER STR107/D-35392 GIESSEN//GERMANY/; GESELL BIOTECHNOL FORSCH MBH,BEREICH ZELLBIOL &INMUNOL/D-38124 BRAUNSCHWEIG//GERMANY/; KLINIKUM MANNHEIM,INST MED MIKROBIOL & HYG/D-68167 MANNHEIM//GERMANY/
Journal: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 1997, V65, N1 (JAN), P101-109
ISSN: 0019-9567
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The expression of all virulence factors in %Listeria% monocytogenes characterized to date is controlled by the virulence regulator protein, PrfA, To identify further PrfA-regulated proteins, we examined supernatants of L. monocytogenes EGD harboring additional copies of the PrfA regulator for the presence of novel proteins, This led to the identification and biochemical purification of a hitherto uncharacterized PrfA-dependent 30-kDa protein (A, Lingnau, T, Chakraborty, K, Niebuhr, E, Domann, and J, Wehland, Infect. Immun. 64:1002-1006, 1996), Oligonucleotide primers derived from internal peptide sequences of this protein allowed the cloning and determination of the entire sequence of the respective gene, The protein comprised 297 amino acids with strong overall homology to the internalins, InlA and %InlB%, particularly in the region harboring the leucine-rich repeats, The gene has been designated irpA for internalin-related protein A gene, Transcriptional studies revealed that the gene was monocistronic and, like the inlA and %inlB% genes, was transcribed by PrfA-dependent and PrfA-independent mechanisms, Monoclonal antibodies

raised against IrpA indicated that it was produced by L. monocytogenes but not by the nonpathogenic species %Listeria% innocua, To examine the role of IrpA in pathogenesis, we constructed an isogenic in-frame deletion %mutant% that removed all but 116 amino acids of the IrpA protein, This %mutant% was neither defective for invasion into many tissue culture cell lines nor did it demonstrate reduced intracellular survival, However, in vivo studies using the mouse infection model revealed that the irpA %mutant% showed reduced virulence compared to the parental strain, These results suggest a role for IrpA during disseminated infection by L, monocytogenes.

7/3,AB/9 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11454184 PMID: 9282740
%InlB%: an invasion protein of %Listeria% monocytogenes with a novel type of surface association.
Braun L; Dramsi S; Dehoux P; Bierne H; Lindahl G; Cossart P
Unite des Interactions Bacteries-Cellules, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.
Molecular microbiology (ENGLAND) Jul 1997, 25 (2) p285-94, ISSN 0950-382X--Print Journal Code: 8712028
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
%Listeria% monocytogenes is an intracellular bacterial pathogen that expresses several surface proteins critical for the infectious process. Such proteins include InlA (internalin) and %InlB%, involved in bacterial entry into the host cell, and %ActA%, required for bacterially induced actin-based motility. Although the molecular mechanisms of attachment of InlA and %ActA% have been characterized, essentially nothing is known about how %InlB% is anchored to the bacterial surface. Using a genetic approach, we demonstrate that the last 232 amino acids of %InlB% are both necessary and sufficient for anchoring this protein to the bacterial surface. An %InlB% %mutant% protein deleted for the last 232 amino acids was secreted and not detected at the cell surface. A 'domain-swapping' strategy in which these 232 amino acids were used to replace the normal cell wall-anchoring domain of InlA resulted in a chimeric protein that was anchored to the cell surface and able to confer entry. Interestingly, surface association of %InlB% also occurred when %InlB% was added externally to bacteria, suggesting that association may be able to occur after secretion. This association was productive for invasion, as it conferred bacterial entry into host cells. The C-terminal anchoring region in %InlB% contains 80-amino-acid repeats beginning with the sequence GW that is also present in a newly identified surface-associated bacteriolysin of L. monocytogenes, called Ami. Addition of GW repeats to the C-terminal of %InlB% improves anchoring of the protein to the cell surface. These and other data suggest that such 'GW' repeats may constitute a novel motif for cell-surface anchoring in %Listeria% and other Gram-positive bacteria. This motif may have important consequences for the release of surface proteins involved in interactions with eukaryotic cells.

7/3,AB/10 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

10574252 EMBASE No: 2000039205
Mutants of %Listeria% monocytogenes defective in in vitro invasion and cell-to-cell spreading still invade and proliferate in hepatocytes of

neutropenic mice
Appelberg R.; Leal I.S.
R. Appelberg, Laboratory of Microbiol./Immunol. Infect., Inst. for Molecular and Cell Biology, Rua do Campo Alegre 823, 4150 Porto Portugal.
AUTHOR EMAIL: rappelb@ibmc.up.pt
Infection and Immunity (INFECT. IMMUN.) (United States) 2000, 68/2 (912-914)
CODEN: INFIB ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 20

%Listeria% monocytogenes mutants defective in the %acta% gene, the plcB gene, and the inlA and %inlB% genes were less virulent when injected intravenously into BALB/c mice. The growth of these strains as well as of the virulent wild-type strains was increased by treating mice with a neutrophil- specific depleting monoclonal antibody, RB6-8C5. Histologic examination of the livers of the treated animals showed intrahepatocytic proliferation of the listeriae in all cases. Our data show that more than one pathway exists that allows L. monocytogenes to invade parenchymal cells. One pathway most likely involves the %acta% and plcB gene products, and a second one probably involves the internalins.

7/3,AB/11 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

141312938 CA: 141(19)312938k PATENT
Modified, attenuated, recombinant free-living microbes, vaccine compositions and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Dubensky, Thomas W., Sr.; Brockstedt, Dirk G.; Bahjat, Keith; Hearst, John E.; Cook, David; Dubensky, Thomas, W., Jr.
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Cerus Corporation
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200484936 A2 DATE: 20041007
APPLICATION: WO 2004US3671 (20040206) *US PV446051 (20030206) *US PV449153 (20030221) *US PV490089 (20030724) *US PV511869 (20031015) *US PV541515 (20040202)
PAGES: 229 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English
PATENT CLASSIFICATIONS:
CLASS: A61K-039/07A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM; AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

7/3,AB/12 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

132206297 CA: 132(16)206297e JOURNAL
Mutants of Listeria monocytogenes defective in vitro invasion and cell-to-cell spreading still invade and proliferate in hepatocytes of neutropenic mice
AUTHOR(S): Appelberg, Rui; Leal, Irene S.
LOCATION: Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology of Infection,

Institute for Molecular and Cell Biology, University of Porto, Oporto, Port.,
JOURNAL: Infect. Immun. DATE: 2000 VOLUME: 68 NUMBER: 2 PAGES: 912-914 CODEN: INFIBR ISSN: 0019-9567 LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

7/3,AB/13 (Item 1 from file: 51)
DIALOG(R)File 51:Food Sci.&Tech.Abs

00826830 2001-Cd0834 SUBFILE: FSTA
ClpC ATPase is required for cell adhesion and invasion of %Listeria% monoctogenes.
Shamila Nair; Milohanic, E.; Berche, P.
Correspondence (Reprint) address, P. Berche, Unite de Physiopath. Molecularie des Infections Microbiennes, INSERM U411, Faculty de Med. Necker, 156 Rue de Vaugirard, 75730 Paris Cedex 15, France. Tel. 33 1 40 61 53 73. Fax 33 1 40 61 55 92. E-mail berche(a)necker.fr
Infection and Immunity 2000 , 68 (12) 7061-7068
LANGUAGE: English
The role of 2 members of the 100-kDa heat shock protein family, the ClpC and ClpE ATPases, in cell adhesion and invasion of the intracellular pathogen %Listeria% monocytogenes was studied. During the early phase of infection, a clpC %mutant% failed to disseminate to hepatocytes in the livers of infected mice whereas the invasive capacity of a clpE %mutant% remained unchanged. This was confirmed by a confocal microscopy study on infected cultured hepatocyte and epithelial cell lines, showing a strong reduction of cell invasion only by the clpC %mutant%. Western blot analysis with specific antisera showed that the absence of ClpC, but not that of ClpE, reduced expression of the virulence factors InlA, %inlB% and %ActA%. ClpC-dependent modulation of these factors occurred at the transcriptional level with a reduction in the transcription of inlA, %inlB% and %actA% in the clpC %mutant%, in contrast to the clpE %mutant%. This work provides the first evidence that, in addition to promoting escape from the phagosomes, ClpC is required for adhesion and invasion and modulates the expression in InlA, %InlB% and %ActA%, further supporting the major role of Clp chaperones in the virulence of intracellular pathogens.

7/3,AB/14 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

6370946
Derwent Accession: 2005-322763
UTILITY
%Listeria%-based EphA2 vaccines
Inventor: Kinch, Michael S., Laytonsville, MD, US
Kiener, Peter A., Potomac, MD, US
Bruckheimer, Elizabeth, Rockville, MD, US
Dubensky JR., Thomas W., Piedmont, CA, US
Cook, David N., Lafayette, CA, US
Assignee: Unassigned
Correspondence Address: JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20050281783	A1	20051222	US 2004966483	20041015
Provisional				US 60-511919	20031015
Provisional				US 60-511719	20031015
Provisional				US 60-532666	20031224

Provisional	US 60-556631	20040326
Provisional	US 60-615470	20041001
Provisional	US 60-617544	20041007

Fulltext Word Count: 44970

Abstract:
[00000] The present invention relates to methods and compositions designed for the treatment, management, or prevention of cancer, particularly metastatic cancer and cancers of T cell origin, and hyperproliferative diseases involving EphA2-expressing cells. The methods of the invention entail the use of a %Listeria%-based EphA2 vaccine. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more %Listeria%-based vaccines of the invention either alone or in combination with one or more other agents useful for cancer therapy. In certain aspects of the invention, the methods entail eliciting both CD4[sup]+ and CD8[sup]+ T-cell responses against EphA2 and/or EphA2-expressing cells.

7/3,AB/15 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

6322727
Derwent Accession: 2005-534010
UTILITY
Recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and bacteria, and methods of use thereof
Inventor: Dubensky JR., Thomas W., Piedmont, CA, US
Portnoy, Daniel A., Albany, CA, US
Luckett JR., William S., Richmond, CA, US
Cook, David N., Lafayette, CA, US
Assignee: Unassigned
Correspondence Address: MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP, 755 PAGE MILL RD, PALO ALTO, CA, 94304-1018, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20050249748	A1	20051110	US 200421441	20041223
CIP	PENDING			WO 2004US23881	20040723
CIP	PENDING			US 2004883599	20040630
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773618	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773792	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773618	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773792	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004883599	20040630
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773618	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773792	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773618	20040206
CIP	PENDING			US 2004773792	20040206
Provisional				US 60-616750	20041006
Provisional				US 60-615287	20041001
Provisional				US 60-599377	20040805
Provisional				US 60-556744	20040326
Provisional				US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional				US 60-532598	20031224
Provisional				US 60-556744	20040326
Provisional				US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional				US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional				US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional				US 60-532598	20031224

Provisional	US 60-556744	20040326
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-532598	20031224
Provisional	US 60-556744	20040326
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-532598	20031224
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202
Provisional	US 60-541515	20040202

Fulltext Word Count: 77632

Abstract:
[00000] The present invention provides recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and vectors useful for expression of polypeptides, including heterologous polypeptides, such as antigens, in bacteria. Some of the recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes and vectors comprise codon-optimized sequences encoding the polypeptides and/or signal peptides. Some of the recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and expression vectors comprise sequences encoding non-Listerial and/or non-secA1 signal peptides for secretion of the polypeptides. The invention also provides bacteria comprising the nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and expression vectors, as well as compositions such as vaccines comprising the bacteria. Methods of making and using the bacteria, recombinant nucleic acid molecules, and expression cassettes are also provided.

7/3,AB/16 (Item 3 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

6002189
Derwent Accession: 1999-371353
UTILITY
TGC method for inducting targeted somatic transgenesis
Inventor: Von Eichel-Streiber, Christoph, Schweppenhausen, DE
Chakraborty, Trinad, Giessen, DE
Assignee: Peter Paras, (03)
Correspondence Address: PENDORF & CUTLIFF, 5111 Memorial Highway, Tampa, FL , 33634-7356, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20050042755	A1	20050224	US 2004894438	20040719
Division	US 6825028			US 2000581005	20000606
Priority				DE 19754938	19971211

Fulltext Word Count: 12207

Abstract:
[00000] The present invention concerns a TGC method for inducting targeted somatic transgenesis in an animal host, whereby bacteria with a foreign DNA integrated into an episomal vector release, under the control of eukaryotic regulatory elements forulterior transcription and expression, said foreign DNA in the case of infection of a foreign organism, organ, tissue, cell line or individual cells, causing transcription and expression of foreign DNA and/or foreign protein in

said location.

7/3,AB/17 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

5890022
Derwent Accession: 1999-371353
Utility
C/ Recombinant %listeria%
; %FOR EXPR%ESSING FOREIGN PROTEINS IN CELLS/TISSUE/ORGAN/BODY; SOMATIC GENE THERAPY
Inventor: Von Eichel-Streiber, Christoph, Bingerweg 15, Schweppenhausen, DE
Chakraborty, Trinad, Seltersweg 85, D-35390 Giessen, DE
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Paras, Jr., Peter (Art Unit: 162)
Law Firm: Pendorf & Cutliff

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 6825028	A	20041130	US 2000581005	20000606
PCT	WO 9929884		19990617	WO 98EP8096	19981211
			371:20000606		
			102e:20000606		

Fulltext Word Count: 11261

Abstract:
Disclosed is a TGC method for inducting targeted somatic transgenesis in an animal host, whereby bacteria with a foreign DNA integrated into an episomal vector release, under the control of eukaryotic regulatory elements for ulterior transcription and expression, said foreign DNA in the case of infection of a foreign organism, organ, tissue, cell line or individual cells, causing transcription and expression of foreign DNA and/or foreign protein in said location.

7/3,AB/18 (Item 5 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

0005876296
Derwent Accession: 2004-813211
Listeria attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells, vaccines comprising the listeria, and methods of use thereof
Inventor: Dubensky, Thomas, INV
Brockstedt, Dirk, INV
Cook, David, INV
Correspondence Address: MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP, 755 PAGE MILL RD, PALO ALTO, CA, 94304-1018, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20040228877	A1	20041118	US 2004773792	20040206
Provisional				US 60-446051	20030206
Provisional				US 60-449153	20030221
Provisional				US 60-490089	20030724
Provisional				US 60-511719	20031015
Provisional				US 60-511919	20031015
Provisional				US 60-511869	20031015

Applicants

Provisional US 60-541515 20040202

Fulltext Word Count: 35745

Abstract:
The present invention provides Listeria that are attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells as well as a variety of methods of inducing immune responses involving administering compositions comprising the attenuated Listeria. Some of the attenuated Listeria are mutant Listeria that comprise at least one mutation in a gene encoding an invasin, such as an internalin. Some of the attenuated Listeria are further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines useful in the methods of the invention are further provided. Methods of making and improving vaccines are also provided.

7/3,AB/19 (Item 6 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

0005824931
Derwent Accession: 2004-700047
Modified free-living microbes, vaccine compositions and methods of use thereof
Inventor: Dubensky, Thomas, INV
Brockstedt, Dirk, INV
Bahjat, Keith, INV
Hearst, John, INV
Cook, David, INV
Correspondence Address: MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP, 755 PAGE MILL RD, PALO ALTO, CA, 94304-1018, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20040197343	A1	20041007	US 2004773618	20040206
Provisional				US 60-446051	20030206
Provisional				US 60-449153	20030221
Provisional				US 60-490089	20030724
Provisional				US 60-511869	20031015
Provisional				US 60-541515	20040202

Applicants

Fulltext Word Count: 63067

Abstract:
Free-living microbes are provided in which the nucleic acid has been modified so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation and/or which comprise genetic mutations that attenuate the ability of the microbe to repair its nucleic acid. Methods of using the modified microbes for the loading, activation, and/or maturation of antigen-presenting cells are also provided. Vaccine compositions comprising the modified microbes and/or the antigen-presenting cells and methods of using the vaccines are also provided. The microbes may be further modified to include heterologous antigens, such as tumor antigens or infectious disease antigens, for use as a vaccine against cancer or infectious diseases.

7/3,AB/20 (Item 1 from file: 349)

01362608
HIGH CELL DENSITY PROCESS FOR GROWTH OF %LISTERIA%
PROCEDE DE CROISSANCE DE %LISTERIA% A HAUTES DENSITES CELLULAIRES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MEDIMMUNE INC, One MedImmune Way, Gaithersburg, MD 20878, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
SWEENEY Pamela, 18836 Bent Willow Circle, Apt.226, Germantown, MD 20874, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
RUSSELL Brian A, 13608 Ambassador Drive, Germantown, MD 20874, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
INSOGNA Anthony M et al (agent), Jones Day, 222 East 41st Street, New York, NY 10017-6702, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200645110 A2 20060427 (WO 0645110)
Application: WO 2005US38237 20051018 (PCT/WO US2005038237)
Priority Application: US 2004620133 20041018
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 19967

English Abstract
The present invention relates to fed batch culture methods for high cell density growth of %Listeria% which produce cultures having an OD"sub"600 greater than about 2.2 or higher. In particular, the invention provides methods for high cell density growth of %Listeria% comprising growth in a pH controlled bioreactor and, optionally, the gradual addition of a carbon source, e.g., glucose, with or without one or more additional nutrients, e.g., vitamins, when growth in the initial culture is nearly complete or complete. In one embodiment, the methods of the invention are used to produce %Listeria%-basedcompositions, e.g., vaccines comprising %Listeria% that express a tumor-associated antigen, e.g., an EphA2 antigenic peptide, for eliciting an immune response against hyperproliferative cells.

French Abstract
La presente invention se rapporte a des procedes de culture a ecoulement discontinu permettant le developpement de hautes densites cellulaires de %Listeria%, qui permettent de produire des cultures ayant un OD"sub"600 superieur ou egal a environ 2,2. L'invention se rapporte en particulier a des procedes pour la croissance de Listeriaa hautes densites cellulaires, qui consiste a utiliser pour la croissance un bioreacteur a pH regule et, eventuellement, l'addition graduelle d'une source de carbone, par exemple, du glucose, en presence ou en l'absence d'un ou de plusieurs agents nutritifs supplementaires, par exemple, des vitamines, lorsque la croissance dans la culture initiale est achevee en partie ou en totalite. Dans un mode de realisation, les procedes de l'invention sont utilises

pour produire des compositions a base de %Listeria%, par exemple, des vaccins comportant des %Listeria% qui expriment un antigene associe aux tumeurs, par exemple, un peptide antigenique EphA2, pour declencher une reaction immunitaire contre des cellules hyperproliferatives.

7/3,AB/21 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01264713
RECOMBINANT NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING FUSION PROTEINS COMPRISING ANTIGENS AND BACTERIAL SECRETORY SIGNAL POLYPEPTIDES, EXPRESSION CASSETTES, AND BACTERIA, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF
MOLECULES D'ACIDES NUCLEIQUES RECOMBINANTES, CASSETTES D'EXPRESSION, ET BACTERIES, ET LEURS METHODES D'UTILISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CERUS CORPORATION, 2411 Stanwell Drive, Concord, CA 94520, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
DUBENSKY Thomas W Jr, 15 King Avenue, Piedmont, CA 94611, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
PORTNOY Daniel A, 1196 Curtis Street, Albany, CA 94706, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
LUCKETT William S Jr, 725 35th Street, Richmond, CA 94805, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
COOK David N, 1975 Marion Court, Lafayette, CA 94549, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
HAGER Alicia J (et al) (agent), Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200571088 A2-A3 20050804 (WO 0571088)
Application: WO 2004US44080 20041223 (PCT/WO US04044080)
Priority Application: US 2003532598 20031224; US 2004541515 20040202; US 2004773792 20040206; US 2004773618 20040206; US 2004556744 20040326; US 2004883599 20040630; WO 2004US23881 20040723; US 2004599377 20040805; US 2004615287 20041001; US 2004616750 20041006
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 80322

English Abstract
The present invention provides recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and vectors useful for expression of polypeptides, including heterologous polypeptides, such as antigens, in bacteria. Some of the recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes and vectors comprise codon-optimized sequences encoding the polypeptides and/or signal peptides. Some of the recombinant nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and expression vectors comprise sequences encoding non-Listerial and/or non-secA1 signal peptides for secretion of the

polypeptides. The invention also provides bacteria comprising the nucleic acid molecules, expression cassettes, and expression vectors, as well as compositions such as vaccines comprising the bacteria. Methods of making and using the bacteria, recombinant nucleic acid molecules, and expression cassettes are also provided.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des molecules d'acides nucleiques recombinantes, des cassettes d'expression, et des vecteurs utilises dans l'expression de polypeptides, y compris des polypeptides heterologues, tels que des antigenes, dans des bacteries. Certaines des molecules d'acides nucleiques recombinantes, des cassettes d'expression et certains des vecteurs comprennent des sequences optimisees par des codons qui codent les polypeptides et/ou des peptides signaux. Certaines des molecules d'acides nucleiques recombinantes, des cassettes d'expression et certains des vecteurs d'expression contiennent des sequences codant des peptides signaux exempts de Listeria et/ou exempts de secA1 destinees a la secretion des polypeptides. Cette invention a aussi trait a des bacteries renfermant les molecules d'acides nucleiques, les cassettes d'expression, et les vecteurs d'expression, ainsi qu'a des compositions, telles que des vaccins contenant les bacteries. Ladite invention a egalement pour objet des methodes de conception et d'utilisation des bacteries, des molecules d'acides nucleiques recombinantes et des cassettes d'expression.

7/3,AB/22 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01262476
EPHA2 VACCINES
VACCINS EPHA2
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MEDIMMUNE INC, One MedImmune Way, Gaithersburg, MD 20878, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
KINCH Michael S, 19627 Hoover Farm Drive, Laytonsville, MD 20882, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
INSOGNA Anthony M et al (agent), Jones Day, 222 East 41st Street, New York, NY 10017-6702, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200567460 A2-A3 20050728 (WO 0567460)
Application: WO 2004US34693 20041015 (PCT/WO US2004034693)
Priority Application: US 2003532696 20031224; US 2004602588 20040818; US 2004615548 20041001; US 2004617564 20041007
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 26985

English Abstract

The present invention relates to methods and compositions designed for the treatment, management, or prevention of cancer, particularly metastatic cancer, and hyperproliferative diseases involving EphA2-expressing cells. In one embodiment, the methods of the invention comprise the administration of an effective amount of an EphA2 antigenic peptide to elicit an immune response against the EphA2-expressing cells. In other embodiments, the methods of the invention entail the use of an EphA2 expression vehicle, such as a naked nucleic acid or viral vector. In yet other embodiments, the methods of the invention comprise the use of adoptive immunotherapy with autologous or non-autologous antigen presenting cells that are sensitized with one or more EphA2 antigenic peptides. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more EphA2 antigenic peptides, expression vehicles or antigen-presenting cells of the invention either alone or in combination with one or more other agents useful for cancer therapy.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des methodes et des compositions concues pour traiter, gerer ou prevenir le cancer, en particulier, le cancer metastatique et les maladies hyperproliferatives impliquant des cellules exprimant EphA2. Dans un mode de realisation, les methodes de l'invention consistent a administrer une quantite efficace d'un peptide antigene EphA2 afin d'obtenir une reponse immunitaire contre les cellules exprimant EphA2. Dans d'autres modes de realisation, les methodes de l'invention necessitent d'utiliser un vehicule d'expression de EphA2, tel qu'un acide nucleique nu ou un vecteur viral. Dans d'autres modes de realisation, les methodes de l'invention consistent a utiliser une immunotherapie adoptive avec un antigene autologue ou non autologue presentant des cellules sensibilisees a un ou plusieurs peptide(s) antigene(s) EphA2. L'invention concerne egalement des compositions pharmaceutiques comprenant un ou plusieurs peptide(s) antigene(s) EphA2, des vehicules d'expression ou des cellules presentant un antigene soit seules soit en combinaison avec un ou plusieurs autre(s) agent(s) utilises dans une therapie contre le cancer.

7/3,AB/23 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01231661
%LISTERIA%-BASED EPHA2 VACCINES
VACCINS EPHA2 A BASE DE %LISTERIA%
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MEDIMMUNE INC, One Medlmmune Way, Gaithersburg, MD 20878, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
CERUS CORPORATION, 2411 Stanwell Drive, Concord, CA 94520, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
KINCH Michael S, 19627 Hoover Farm Drive, Laytonsville, MD 20882, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
KIENER Peter A, 2 Saddleview Lane, Doylestown, PA 18901, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BRUCKHEIMER Elisabeth, 4312 Frankfort Drive, Rockville, MD 20853, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
DUBENSKY Thomas W Jr, 15 King Avenue, Piedmont, CA 94611, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
COOK David N, 1975 Marion Court, Lafayette, CA 94549, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
INSOGNA Anthony M et al (agent), Jones Day, 222 East 41st Street, New York, NY 10017-6702, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200537233 A2-A3 20050428 (WO 0537233)

Application: WO 2004US34694 20041015 (PCT/WO US2004034694)
Priority Application: US 2003511719 20031015; US 2003511919 20031015; US 2003532666 20031224; US 2004556631 20040326; US 2004615470 20041001; US 2004617544 20041007
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 34013

English Abstract
The present invention relates to methods and compositions designed for the treatment, management, or prevention of cancer, particularly metastatic cancer and cancers of T cell origin, and hyperproliferative diseases involving EphA2-expressing cells. The methods of the invention entail the use of a %Listeria%-based EphA2 vaccine. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more %Listeria% -based vaccines of the invention either alone in combination with one or more other agents useful for cancer therapy. In certain aspects of the invention, the method entail eliciting both CD4"sup"+ and CD8"sup"+ T-cell responses against EphA2 and/or EphA2-expressing cells.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des methodes et des compositions mises au point pour le traitement, la gestion ou la prevention de cancers, en particulier le cancer metastatique et les cancers des lymphocytes T, et de maladies hyperproliferatives qui impliquent des cellules exprimant EphA2. Les methodes de l'invention consistent a utiliser un vaccin EPHA2 a base de %listeria%. L'invention concerne egalement des compositions pharmaceutiques comprenant un ou plusieurs vaccins EPHA2 a base de %listeria% utilises seuls ou en association avec un ou plusieurs autres agents utiles pour le traitement du cancer. Dans certains aspects, les methodes de l'invention consistent a eliciter des reponses des lymphocytes T CD4"sup"+ comme des lymphocytes T CD8"sup"+ contre les cellules exprimant EphA2.

7/3,AB/24 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01210946
SYSTEM FOR DETECTING POLYNUCLEOTIDES
SYSTEME DE DETECTION DE POLYNUCLEOTIDES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
INVESTIGEN INC, 750 Alfred Nobel Drive, Hercules, CA 94547, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
KOSHINSKY Heather, 2033 Carquinez Avenue, El Cerrito, CA 94530, US, US (Residence), CA (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
ZWICK Michael S, 6986 Gibson Canyon Road, Vacaville, CA 95688, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
CHOI K Yeon, 3221 Briggs Avenue, Apartment E, Alameda, CA 94501, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:
WORRALL Timothy A et al (agent), Morrison & Foerster, LLP., 425 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200517181 A2-A3 20050224 (WO 0517181)
Application: WO 2004US16118 20040520 (PCT/WO US2004016118)
Priority Application: US 2003471827 20030520
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 44174

English Abstract
The present invention relates to methods for detecting the presence or amount of a target polynucleotide. A polynucleotide, target nucleic acid analog, and dye are combined to form a mixture. The optical property of the dye is compared to a reference value characteristics of the rate of change in the optical property of the dye in a similar mixture containing a known amount of a target polynucleotide/nucleic acid analog hybrid to determine a relative rate of change in the optical property. The relative rate of change in the optical property of dye in the mixture is correlated with the presence or amount of the specified target polynucleotide in the sample.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des procedes permettant de detecter la presence ou la concentration d'un polynucleotide cible. Dans ces procedes, un polynucleotide, un analogue d'acide nucleique cible et un colorant sont combines pour former un melange. Ces procedes consistent ensuite a comparer la propriete optique du colorant a une valeur de reference caracteristique du taux de variation de la propriete optique du colorant dans un melange similaire contenant une concentration connue d'un hybride polynucleotide/analogue d'acide nucleique cible pour determiner un taux de variation relatif de la propriete optique. Ce taux de variation relatif de la propriete optique du colorant dans le melange est associe a la presence ou a la concentration du polynucleotide cible specifie dans l'echantillon.

7/3,AB/25 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01204234
ANTIGEN-PRESENTING CELL VACCINES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF
VACCINS CONTRE LES CELLULES PRESENTATRICES DE L'ANTIGENE ET METHODES D'UTILISATION DES VACCINS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CERUS CORPORATION, 2411 Stanwell Drive, Concord, CA 94520, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
DUBENSKY Thomas W Jr, 15 King Avenue, Piedmont, CA 94611, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

BROCKSTEDT Dirk G, 864 York Street, Apartment 2, Oakland, CA 94610, US, US (Residence), DE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BAHJAT Keith, 5208 Clovis Court, Concord, CA 94521, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HEARST John E, 101 Southampton, Berkeley, CA 94707, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
COOK David, 1975 Marion Court, Lafayette, CA 94549, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
LUCKETT William Stanford, 725 35th Street, Richmond, CA 94805, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
HAGER Alicia J (et al) (agent), Morrison & Foerster, LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200509463 A2-A3 20050203 (WO 0509463)
Application: WO 2004US23881 20040723 (PCT/WO US04023881)
Priority Application: US 2003490089 20030724; US 2003511869 20031015; US 2003511719 20031015; US 2003511919 20031015; US 2003532598 20031224; US 2004541515 20040202; US 2004773618 20040206; US 2004773792 20040206; US 2004556744 20040326; US 2004883599 20040630
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 80225

English Abstract
Free-living microbes are provided in which the nucleic acid has been modified so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation and/or which comprise genetic mutations that attenuate the ability of the microbe to repair its nucleic acid. Methods of using the modified microbes for the loading, activation, and/or maturation of antigen-presenting cells are also provided. Vaccine compositions comprising the modified microbes and/or the antigenpresenting cells and methods of using the vaccines are also provided. The microbes may be further modified to include heterologous antigens, such as tumor antigens or infectious disease antigens, for use as a vaccine against cancer or infectious diseases.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des microbes libres dans lesquels l'acide nucleique a ete modifie de facon a attenuer la proliferation du microbe, et/ou qui comprennent des mutations genetiques pouvant attenuer la capacite du microbe de reparer son acide nucleique. L'invention concerne egalement des methodes d'utilisation des microbes modifies pour le chargement, l'activation et/ou la maturation de cellules presentatrices de l'antigene. L'invention concerne en outre des compositions vaccinales comprenant les microbes modifies et/ou les cellules presentatrices de l'antigene; et des methodes d'utilisation des vaccins. Les microbes peuvent egalement etre modifies pour inclure des antigenes heterologues, tels que des antigenes specifiques de tumeurs ou des antigenes contre les maladies infectieuses, destines a etre utilises comme vaccins contre le cancer ou des maladies infectieuses.

7/3,AB/26 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01190443

LISTERIA ATTENUATED FOR ENTRY INTO NON-PHAGOCYTIC CELLS, VACCINES COMPRISING THE LISTERIA, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

LISTERIA ATTENUEES EN VUE D'UNE ENTREE DANS DES CELLULES NON PHAGOCYTAIRES, VACCIN COMPRENANT CES LISTERIA ET TECHNIQUES D'UTILISATION DE CELUI-CI

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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BROCKSTEDT Dirk G, 864 York Street, Apartment 2, Oakland, CA 94610, US, US (Residence), DE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
COOK David, 1975 Marion Ct., Lafayette, CA 94549, US, US (Residence), -- (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:
HAGER Alicia J (et al) (agent), Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 2004110481 A2-A3 20041223 (WO 04110481)
Application: WO 2004US3429 20040206 (PCT/WO US04003429)
Priority Application: US 2003446051 20030206; US 2003449153 20030221; US 2003490089 20030724; US 2003511719 20031015; US 2003511919 20031015; US 2003511869 20031015; US 2004541515 20040202

Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 34162

English Abstract
The present invention provides Listeria that are attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells as well as a variety of methods of inducing immune responses involving administering compositions comprising the attenuated Listeria. Some of the attenuated Listeria are mutant Listeria that comprise at least one mutation in a gene encoding an invasin, such as an internalin. Some of the attenuated Listeria are further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines useful in the methods of the invention are further provided. Methods of making and improving vaccines are also provided.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des Listeria qui sont attenuees en vue d'une entree dans des cellules non phagocytaires ainsi qu'une variete de techniques qui permettant d'induire des reponses immunitaires consistant a administrer des compositions comprenant les Listeria attenuees. Certaines de ces Listeria attenuees sont des Listeria mutantes qui comprennent au moins une mutation dans un gene codant pour une invasine, telle qu'une internaline. Certaines de ces Listeria attenuees sont a nouveau attenuees en vue d'une

propagation de cellule a cellule. C'est invention concerne aussi des compositions pharmaceutiques et des vaccins qui conviennent dans les techniques de l'invention ainsi que des techniques de fabrication et d'amelioration de vaccins.

7/3,AB/27 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01164852
MODIFIED FREE-LIVING MICROBES, VACCINE COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF
MICROBES MODIFIES VIVANT EN MILIEU NATUREL, COMPOSITIONS DE VACCINS, ET PROCEDES D'UTILISATION CORRESPONDANTS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CERUS CORPORATION, 2411 Stanwell Drive, Concord, CA 94520, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
DUBENSKY Thomas W Jr, 15 King Avenue, Piedmont, CA 94611, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BROCKSTEDT Dirk G, 864 York Street, Apartment 2, Oakland, CA 94610, US, US (Residence), DE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BAHJAT Keith, 5208 Clovis Court, Concord, CA 94521, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HEARST John E, 101 Southhampton, Berkeley, CA 94707, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
COOK David, 1975 Marion Ct., Lafayette, CA 94549, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
HAGER Alicia J (et al) (agent), Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200484936 A2-A3 20041007 (WO 0484936)
Application: WO 2004US3671 20040206 (PCT/WO US04003671)
Priority Application: US 2003446051 20030206; US 2003449153 20030221; US 2003490089 20030724; US 2003511869 20031015; US 2004541515 20040202
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 63503
English Abstract
Free-living microbes are provided in which the nucleic acid has been modified so that the attenuated for proliferation and/or which comprise genetic mutations that attenuate the ability of the microbe to repair its nucleic acid. Methods of using the modified microbes for the loading, activation, and/or maturation of antigen-presenting cells are also provided. Vaccine compositions comprising the modified microbes and/or the antigen-presenting cells and methods of using the vaccines are also provided. The microbes may be further modified to include heterologous antigens, such as tumor antigens or infectious disease antigens, for use as a vaccine against cancer or infections diseases.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des microbes vivant en milieu naturel dans lesquels l'acide nucleique a ete modifie de facon que le microbe soit attenue pour proliferation et/ou qui comprend des mutations genetiques qui attenuent l'aptitude du microbe a reparer son acide nucleique. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes d'utilisation des microbes modifies pour le chargement, l'activation, et/ou la maturation de cellules presentant des antigenes. De meme, l'invention comprend, d'une part des compositions de vaccins comprenant les microbes modifies et/ou les cellules presentant des antigenes, et d'autre part des procedes d'utilisation des vaccins. Ces microbes peuvent etre encore plus modifies pour inclure des antigenes heterologues, tels que des antigenes de tumeurs ou des antigenes de maladies infectieuses, pour servir de vaccin contre le cancer ou des maladies infectieuses.

7/3,AB/28 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00887891
COLLECTIONS OF REPEAT PROTEINS COMPRISING REPEAT MODULES
GROUPES DE PROTEINES A DOMAINES DE REPETITION COMPRENANT DES MODULES DE REPETITION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
UNIVERSITAT ZURICH, Ramisstrasse 71, CH-8006 Zurich, CH, CH (Residence), CH (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
STUMPP Michael Tobias, Bulachstrasse 9e, CH-8057 Zurich, CH, CH (Residence), DE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
FORRER Patrick, Friedackerstrasse 2, CH-8050 Zurich, CH, CH (Residence), CH (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BINZ Hans Kaspar, Hirschgartnerweg 25, CH-8057 Zurich, CH, CH (Residence), CH (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
PLuCKTHUN Andreas, Mohrlistrasse 97, CH-8006 Zurich, CH, CH (Residence), DE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
VOSSIUS & PARTNER (agent), Siebertsrasse 4, 81675 Munich, DE,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200220565 A2-A3 20020314 (WO 0220565)
Application: WO 2001EP10454 20010910 (PCT/WO EP0110454)
Priority Application: EP 2000119670 20000908
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 24861

English Abstract
The present invention relates to collections of repeat proteins comprising repeat modules which are derived from one or more repeat units of a family of naturally occurring repeat proteins, to collections of nucleic acid molecules encoding said repeat proteins, to methods for the construction and application of such collections and to individual members of such collections.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des groupes de proteines a domaines de repetition comprenant des modules de repetition qui sont derives d'une ou plusieurs unites de repetition d'une famille de proteines a domaines de repetition naturelles, des groupes de molecules d'acide nucleique codant ces proteines a domaines de repetition et des methodes de construction et d'application de ces groupes, ainsi que les elements individuels constituant ces groupes.

7/3,AB/29 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

02574941 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 115833013 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Bacterial invasion: the paradigms of enteroinvasive pathogens.
Cossart, Pascale; Sansonetti, Philippe J.
Science, 304, 5668, 242(7)
April 9,
2004
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0036-8075
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Academic
WORD COUNT: 5489 LINE COUNT: 00456

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: Invasive bacteria actively induce their own uptake by phagocytosis in normally nonphagocytic cells and then either establish a protected niche within which they survive and replicate, or disseminate from cell to cell by means of an actin-based motility process. The mechanisms underlying bacterial entry, phagosome maturation, and dissemination reveal common strategies as well as unique tactics evolved by individual species to establish infection.

7/3,AB/30 (Item 1 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 10721627 IFI Acc No: 2004-0228877
IFI Publication Control No: 2004-0228877 IFI Chemical Acc No: 2004-0063052
Document Type: C
%LISTERIA% ATTENUATED FOR ENTRY INTO NON-PHAGOCYTIC CELLS, VACCINES COMPRISING THE %LISTERIA%, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF; ALSO COMPRISES NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULE (MODIFIED BY CONTACT WITH A PSORALEN ACTIVATED BY ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION) ENCODING NON-LISTERIAL ANTIGEN; IMMUNOGENS; ANTIGEN PRESENTING CELLS
Inventors: Brockstedt Dirk G (US); Cook David (US); Dubensky Thomas W JR (US)
Assignee: Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual
Assignee Code: 68000
Probable Assignee (A1): Cerus Corp
Attorney, Agent or Firm: MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP, 755 PAGE MILL RD, PALO ALTO, CA, 94304-1018, US
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 20040228877 A1 20041118 US 2004773792 20040206
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 2004773792 20040206
Provisional Applic(No,Date): US 60-446051 20030206; US 60-449153 20030221; US 60-490089 20030724; US 60-511719 20031015; US 60-511869 20031015; US 60-511919 20031015; US 60-541515 20040202

Abstract: The present invention provides %Listeria% that are attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells as well as a variety of methods of inducing

immune responses involving administering compositions comprising the attenuated %Listeria%. Some of the attenuated %Listeria% are %mutant% %Listeria% that comprise at least one mutation in a gene encoding an invasin, such as an internalin. Some of the attenuated %Listeria% are further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines useful in the methods of the invention are further provided. Methods of making and improving vaccines are also provided.

7/3,AB/31 (Item 2 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 10690103 IFI Acc No: 2004-0197343
IFI Publication Control No: 2004-0197343 IFI Chemical Acc No: 2004-0055636
Document Type: C
MODIFIED FREE-LIVING MICROBES,. VACCINE COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF; ATTENUATED FOR CELL PROLIFERATION; REPAIR NUCLEIC ACIDS; VACCINES AGAINST CANCER, INFECTIONS
Inventors: Bahjat Keith (US); Brockstedt Dirk G (US); Cook David (US); Dubensky Thomas W JR (US); Hearst John E (US)
Assignee: Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual
Assignee Code: 68000
Probable Assignee (A1): Cerus Corp
Attorney, Agent or Firm: MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP, 755 PAGE MILL RD, PALO ALTO, CA, 94304-1018, US
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 20040197343 A1 20041007 US 2004773618 20040206
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 2004773618 20040206
Provisional Applic(No,Date): US 60-446051 20030206; US 60-449153 20030221; US 60-490089 20030724; US 60-511869 20031015; US 60-541515 20040202

Abstract: Free-living microbes are provided in which the nucleic acid has been modified so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation and/or which comprise genetic mutations that attenuate the ability of the microbe to repair its nucleic acid. Methods of using the modified microbes for the loading, activation, and/or maturation of antigen-presenting cells are also provided. Vaccine compositions comprising the modified microbes and/or the antigen-presenting cells and methods of using the vaccines are also provided. The microbes may be further modified to include heterologous antigens, such as tumor antigens or infectious disease antigens, for use as a vaccine against cancer or infectious diseases.

7/3,AB/32 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0356084 DBR Accession No.: 2005-01788 PATENT
New isolated %Listeria% bacterium attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and having a nucleic acid molecule encoding a non-Listerial antigen, useful for treating cancer, HIV and hepatitis B - attenuated %mutant% bacterium for use in disease therapy and vaccine
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PATENT ASSIGNEE: DUBENSKY T W; BROCKSTEDT D G; COOK D 2004
PATENT NUMBER: US 20040228877 PATENT DATE: 20041118 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2004-813211 (200480)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 773792 APPLIC. DATE: 20040206
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 773792 APPLIC. DATE: 20040206
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - An isolated %Listeria% bacterium which is attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a non-Listerial antigen, is new.

Applicant

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a vaccine comprising the attenuated %Listeria% bacterium cited above, or the strain of (6), and a carrier or adjuvant; (2) a method of inducing an immune response in a host to a non-Listerial antigen, comprising administering to the host a composition comprising the attenuated %Listeria% bacterium cited above or the strain of (6); (3) a method of preventing or treating a disease in a host, comprising administering to the host a composition comprising the attenuated %Listeria% bacterium cited above or the strain of (6), or comprising contacting a %Listeria% bacterium with an antigen-presenting cell from the host, where the bacterium is attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding the antigen, and administering the antigen-presenting cell to the host; (4) a professional antigen-presenting cell comprising the attenuated %Listeria% strain cited above or the strain of (6); (5) an immunogenic composition comprising the attenuated %Listeria% bacterium cited above or the strain of (6); (6) a strain selected from %Listeria% monocytogenes DELTAactADELTAinlB strain deposited with ATCC with Accession Number PTA-5562, or a %mutant% of the deposited strain which is defective both with respect to internalin B and %ActA%; (7) a professional antigen-presenting cell comprising the %Listeria% bacterium cited above or the strain of (6); and (8) a method of inducing MHC class I antigen presentation or MHC class II antigen presentation on an antigen-presenting cell, comprising contacting a %Listeria% bacterium with an antigen-presenting cell, where the bacterium is attenuated for entry into non-phagocytic cells and comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a non-Listerial antigen comprising an MHC class I or II epitope. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Bacterium: The attenuated %Listeria% bacterium is further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread, and comprises at least one mutation in one or more gene selected from %actA%, IpIA, plcA, plcB, mpl and hly. The bacterium also comprises a mutation in %actA%. The nucleic acid of the bacterium has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeting compound so that proliferation of the bacterium is attenuated, or by contact with a psoralen activated by UVA irradiation. The attenuated bacterium is defective with respect to one or more internalins, preferably with respect to internalin B. The bacterium further comprises a mutation in the %inlB% gene, and is further attenuated for cell-to-cell spread, and belongs to the species %Listeria% monocytogenes. The antigen is a tumor-associated antigen or derived from a tumor-associated antigen, selected from mesothelin, sp17, PAGE-4, gp-100, PSMA, K-ras, TARP, proteinase 3, WT-I, NY-ESO-I, CEA, Her-2, and SPAS-1. The antigen is an infectious disease antigen or is derived from an infectious disease antigen. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Anti-HIV; Virucide; Hepatotropic. Test details are described but no results given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for attenuating %Listeria% bacterium in vaccine compositions for treating or preventing cancer, HIV and hepatitis B. ADMINISTRATION - Routes of administration of the pharmaceutical compositions include oral, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, intralymphatic, intradermal or intranasal. No dosages given. EXAMPLE - %Listeria% strains with in-frame deletions of the indicated genes were generated by SOE-PCR and allelic exchange, and were derived from 10403S. The %mutant% strain LLOL461T (DP-L4017) and the DELTAactA %mutant% were cured of its prophage. A splice overlap extension PCR was used to prepare the construct for the allelic exchange procedure. In the primary PCR reactions, approximately 1000 bp of sequence upstream and downstream from the %Listeria% %inlB% gene 5' and 3' ends, respectively, were amplified. (64 pages)

7/3,AB/33 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0350625 DBR Accession Number: 2004-22917 PATENT

New vaccine against cancer or infectious diseases comprises a modified free-living microbe (e.g. %Listeria% monocytogenes) comprising a genetic mutation that attenuates its proliferation or ability to repair its nucleic acid - recombinant bacterium and genetic mutation for use in disease therapy and vaccine

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PATENT ASSIGNEE: CERUS CORP 2004

PATENT NUMBER: WO 200484936 PATENT DATE: 20041007 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2004-700047 (200468)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 541515 APPLIC. DATE: 20040202
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2004US3671 APPLIC. DATE: 20040206
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A vaccine comprising a free-living microbe, where the nucleic acid of the microbe has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeted compound that reacts directly with the nucleic acid so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) methods of preventing or treating a disease in a host; (2) methods of inducing an immune response in a host to an antigen; (3) an isolated %mutant% %Listeria% monocytogenes or Bacillus anthracis strain comprising a genetic mutation that attenuates its ability to repair its nucleic acid, where the microbe is defective with respect to at least one DNA repair enzyme; (4) an isolated professional antigen-presenting cell comprising the free-living microbe or strain cited above; (5) a method of activating naive T cells in vitro; (6) a method of loading professional antigen-presenting cells with an antigen; (7) a method of activating and/or maturing professional antigen-presenting cells; and (8) a kit comprising the composition comprising the %mutant% L. monocytogenes or B. anthracis strain, or a free-living microbe, where the nucleic acid of the free-living microbe has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeted compound; and instructions for the use of the composition in the prevention or treatment of a disease in a host. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Vaccine: The nucleic-acid targeted compound is a nucleic acid alkylator. The nucleic acid alkylator is beta-alanine, N-(acridin-9-yl), 2-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino) ethyl ester. The nucleic acid targeted compound is activated by irradiation. The nucleic acid targeted compound is a psoralen compound activated by UVA irradiation and is 4'-(4-amino-2-oxa)butyl-4,5',8-trimethylpsoralen. The microbe comprises a genetic mutation that attenuates the ability of the microbe to repair its nucleic acid that has been modified. The microbe is defective with respect to a DNA repair enzyme. The genetic mutation is in one or more genes selected from phrB, uvrA, uvrB, uvrC, uvrD and recA, or in a functional equivalent of those genes. The microbe comprises genetic mutations in uvrA and/or uvrB, or in functional equivalents of uvrA and/or uvrB. It is defective with respect to RecA, or the functional equivalent of RecA. The microbe is a bacterium, such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis, B. anthracis or L. monocytogenes. The microbe further comprises a mutation in the %actA% gene and/or the %inlB% gene. The microbe comprises a heterologous nucleic acid sequence encoding an antigen. The vaccine further comprises a pharmaceutical carrier or an adjuvant. The vaccine also comprises the professional antigen-presenting cell cited above. Preferred Cell: The professional antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell. Preferred Strain: The %mutant% strain is selected from a L. monocytogenes %actA%-/uvrAB- strain deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and identified by accession number PTA-5563, or a %mutant% of the deposited strain which is defective with respect to UvrA, UvrB and %ActA%. The strain may also be the L. monocytogenes %actA%-/%inlB% - strain deposited with the ATCC and identified by accession number PTA-5562. The %mutant% B. anthracis strain may also comprise a genetic mutation

in the lef gene and/or the cya gene that decreases the toxicity of the strain. Preferred Method: Preventing or treating a disease in a host comprises administering to the host an amount of the above vaccine, antigen-presenting cell or composition. Alternatively, preventing or treating a disease in a host comprises loading professional antigen-presenting cells with an antigen by contacting the cells with the free-living microbe, where the nucleic acid of the microbe has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeted compound that reacts directly with the nucleic acid so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation; and administering an amount of a composition comprising the loaded professional antigen-presenting cells to the host. Inducing an immune response in a host to an antigen comprises administering to the host an amount of the above vaccine, antigen-presenting cell or composition, where the microbe expresses the antigen. Alternatively, the method comprises loading professional antigen-presenting cells with an antigen by contacting the cells with the free-living microbe, where the nucleic acid of the microbe has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeted compound that reacts directly with the nucleic acid so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation; and administering an amount of a composition comprising the loaded professional antigen-presenting cells to the host. Activating naive T cells in vitro comprises contacting the naive T cells with the professional antigen-presenting cell under suitable conditions and for a time to activate the naive T cells. Loading professional antigen-presenting cells with an antigen comprises contacting the professional antigen-presenting cells in vitro with a free-living microbe that comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding the antigen, under suitable conditions and for a time to load the professional antigen-presenting cells, where the nucleic acid of the microbe has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeted compound that reacts directly with the nucleic acid so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation. Activating and/or maturing professional antigen-presenting cells comprises contacting the professional antigen-presenting cells in vitro with a free-living microbe that comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an antigen, under conditions and for a time to activate and/or to allow the maturation of the professional antigen-presenting cells, where the nucleic acid of the microbe has been modified by reaction with a nucleic acid targeted compound that reacts directly with, the nucleic acid so that the microbe is attenuated for proliferation. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antimicrobial. No biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. USE - The composition is useful as a vaccine against cancer or infectious diseases. The free-living microbe or %mutant% strain, or antigen-presenting cell, is used for medical purposes (claimed), such as for preparing the vaccine cited above. ADMINISTRATION - Administration can be oral, nasal, intravenous, intradermal, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intralymphatic or subcutaneous. No dosage given. EXAMPLE - No relevant example given.(229 pages)

06338878 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 75608854 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A Transgenic Model for Listeriosis: Role of Internalin in Crossing the Intestinal Barrier.
Lecuit, Marc; Vandormael-Pournin, Sandrine; Lefort, Jean; Huerre, Michel; Gounon, Pierre; Dupuy, Catherine; Babinet, Charles; Cossart, Pascale
Science, 292, 5522, 1722
June 1, 2001
ISSN: 0036-8075 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2300 LINE COUNT: 00191

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: % Listeria% monocytogenes is responsible for severe food-borne infections, but the mechanisms by which bacteria cross the intestinal barrier are unknown. %Listeria% monocytogenes expresses a surface protein, internalin, that interacts with a host receptor, E-cadherin, to promote entry into human epithelial cells. Murine E-cadherin, in contrast to guinea pig E-cadherin, does not interact with internalin, excluding the mouse as a model for addressing internalin function in vivo. In guinea pigs and transgenic mice expressing human E-cadherin, internalin was found to mediate invasion of enterocytes and crossing of the intestinal barrier. These results illustrate how relevant animal models for human infections can be generated.

7/3,AB/35 (Item 2 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)

04767656 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19457881 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Exploitation of mammalian host cell functions by bacterial pathogens.
Finlay, B. Brett; Cossart, Pascale
Science, v276, n5313, p718(8)
May 2, 1997
ISSN: 0036-8075 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8401 LINE COUNT: 00727

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: Interest in bacterial pathogehesis has recently increased because of antibiotic resistance, the emergence of new pathogens and the resurgence of old ones, and the lack of effective therapeutics. The molecular and cellular mechanisms of microbial pathogenesis are currently being defined, with precise knowledge of both the common strategies used by multiple pathogenic bacteria and the unique tactics evolved by individual species to help establish infection. What is emerging is a new appreciation of how bacterial pathogens interact with host cells. Many host cell functions, including signal transduction pathways, cytoskeletal rearrangements, and vacuolar trafficking, are exploited, and these are the focus of this review. A bonus of this work is that bacterial virulence factors are providing new tools to study various aspects of mammalian cell functions, in addition to mechanisms of bacterial disease. Together these developments may lead to new therapeutic strategies.
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